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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

18th November to 24 November '45

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# 1. Welfare

## a. General

### (1) Care of foreign nationals..

- (a) At the request of Economic and Scientific Section, this Headquarters, responsibility for the preparation of an order requiring the Imperial Japanese Government through its rationing system to make adequate provisions for foreign nationals was assumed by the Price and Rationing subsection. It is expected that necessary staff concurrences will be obtained shortly and the order referred to above issued within a week.

### (2) Korean Care and Repatriation.

- (a) Commencing 24 November 1945, controlled rail movements of Korean repatriates from Northern Honshu and Hokkaido were resumed. During the previous ten day period the situation in congested repatriation areas was materially improved by the rail movement embargo. Sixth Army Headquarters reported receipt of DDT powder to be used in delousing repatriates. Informal reports from Sixth Army Military Government Liaison Officer indicate improvement of conditions at reception centers operated by Japanese Government for repatriates. Suggestion of XXIV Corps to assign liaison officers at Korean embarkation ports and reception centers was unfavorably considered due to lack of communication facilities.

### (3) Welfare Administration.

- (a) A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Welfare) in regard to reorganization of the Ministry with particular reference to the Veterans' Bureau of the Ministry. A preliminary report of suggested changes was presented by the Ministry for consideration. Further conferences on this subject are to be held in conjunction with the Government Section, this Headquarters..
- (b) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government is being prepared which will require its agencies concerned to submit a detailed plan with supporting programs for meeting the relief and welfare needs in Japan during the first two quarters of 1946.

### (4) Distribution of Japanese Army-Navy Supplies.

- (a) A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government has been issued by this Headquarters requiring the submission of a plan for allocation, storage and distribution and detailed



reports as to stocks on hand, number of recipients given free supplies and related subjects concerning the distribution of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. Said supplies will be held for distribution during the period February to April, 1946, and upon order of this Headquarters.

## 2. Preventive Medicine.

a. The preventive medicine program was discussed in detail by staff members with Lt. Col. Cook of the Australian Military Group. A copy of the weekly Morbidity report from the Japanese Government will be sent to the Director of Health, ANP, each week.

b. A detailed outline of delousing technique was prepared and forwarded to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

c. Estimates of DDT powder and equipment requirements were re-checked with Supply Sub-Section and decisions as to area needs worked out.

d. (1) A memorandum regarding deficiencies of the Japanese public health service was prepared for the Chief of Section.

(2) A cable was prepared for forwarding to WARCOS requesting USPHS Medical and Statistics Officers for an appraisal of Japanese organization preparatory to the formulation of a reorganization program.

e. Arrangements were worked out for Typhus Commission Officer, Captain Blanton, to proceed to South Honshu and Kyushu for instructing port quarantine officials in delousing techniques.

f. Japanese translations of directions for "Delousing by Use of DDT" were distributed to Sixth and Eighth Armies.

g. Laboratory activities included the following:

(1) The laboratory facilities of the Yoshiwara hospital were inspected in company with Prof. Tamiya, Director of the Govt. Inst. for Inf. Dis., and Dr. Yosano of the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department. Procedures were set in motion for instituting the control laboratory for the venereal disease control program under the control of the civilian authorities. Consultations were held with Colonel Kuhns and Lt. Colonel Gordon on a check laboratory for the above to be set up in U. S. Army units. At present the 28th General Medical Laboratory is planned as the best available, but further steps will await the outcome of Colonel Kuhns' consultation with General Rice.

(2) The Tokyo Metropolitan Health Department was visited again and definite steps worked out for the medical examiner system to probe the accuracy of deaths reported among outcasts and a means



for checking the diagnosis to determine actual cause of death. This procedure is to be in operation by 24 November.

- (3) Continued investigations have been made into the work of Japanese investigators in Japanese B Encephalitis and a study is being organized with a view to a report with recommendations for action in regard to protection of occupation troops in the coming summer.

h. Venereal Disease control activities included:

- (1) The Health Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan officer initiated this week a VD examination-treatment program at the Yoshiwara V.D. Hospital which is to serve as a model for the Tokyo area. Fifty individuals were given an examination including a serological test for syphilis (positives to be confirmed next week), cervical and urethral smears for gonococci prepared according to a technique suggested by this Section, and an inspection of the skin and mucous membranes for infectious lesions. Checks were made to ascertain that treatment given to cases of venereal disease was adequate. All infectious cases were hospitalized.

i. Sanitary Engineering Activities included:

(1) Water Supply

- (a) A conference was held with Capt. Tarbett USNR (USPHS) on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Water systems are operating in the three cities and the supply is adequate. Low pressures and damage to distribution system make delivery by water unnecessary in some areas. A check is being made on quality by regular sampling and laboratory analysis by the Japanese. Water is non-potable according to Army standards.
- (b) An inspection was made of the Kanamachi Filter Plant of the Tokyo Supply. This plant takes water from the Edogawa, serves the northeast section of the city, and produces about 22% of the total supply. Facilities are provided for coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination, and laboratory control. Operation of the plant is unsatisfactory. Laboratory reports of analysis show non-potable water, according to Japanese standards being produced much of the time. Conditions found were reported to Lt. Colonel Hinman, CE, Water Consultant, ASCOM-C. The Eighth Army Military Government Section in Tokyo was contacted and the problem explained. They will see that corrective action is taken.
- (c) A conference was held with Lt. Tarbett, SnC, XXIV Corps. Water supplies in three cities in Korea are now potable according to Army standards, and the quantity is adequate.



at the present time. It is planned to expand some supplies in accordance with Japanese proposed plans to furnish additional quantities where needed. Chlorine and alum have been imported from the U. S. Chemical plants will be in operation soon, but there is a shortage of salt for chlorine manufacture.

## (2) Waste Disposal

- (a) A conference was held with Capt Tarbett, USNR, and Capt. Houser, SnC, Strategic Bombing Survey, on conditions in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe. Sewage treatment plants are operating in the three cities. In Osaka several pumping stations were damaged, and sewage from these discharges in to canals. Repairs to the stations are delayed due to a shortage of material. Nightsoil collection systems are operating with difficulty due to a shortage of transportation. Neighborhood Associations are being held responsible for disposal, and it is being done without creating a nuisance.
- (b) Capt. Alston, CE, Utilities Officer, Eighth Army Military Government Section, reported waste disposal in the Tokyo area as satisfactory. Refuse, and the very small quantity of garbage being collected, is taken to dump areas and burned.
- (c) Lt. Tarbett, SnC, reported on Korea that night soil collections are being made regularly without creating a nuisance. He knew of no serious waste disposal problems in that area.
- (d) Capt. Trubnick, SnC, visited the office to discuss plans for the construction of sewage disposal facilities for Air Force installation at Tachikawa Airstrip.

## (3) Sanitary Supply

- (a) Conferences with the Economic and Scientific Section indicate a drop from the former estimate of chlorine production for the month of November, but minimum requirements for water treatment will be met. Arrangements have been made for the importation of salt from China.
- (b) The Tokyo Bureau of Water Supply has 15 days' supply of Chlorine on hand. Both chlorine and alum are available for the city at chemical plants.

## j. Nutrition Service Activities.

- (1) Conferences were held with representatives of the Economic & Scientific Section and Welfare Sub-section regarding dietary requirements for Foreign Nationals. The following standards were recommended:



- (a) Occidental United Nations nationals, Occidental Neutral Nationals and Occidental Stateless persons to receive a balanced diet with 70 grams of protein and essential vitamin & minerals to provide 3000 calories per person per day for individuals over 12 years of age and 2000 calories for those under 12.
  - (b) Other occidental nationals to receive a dietary one third greater calorically than the official Japanese ration.
  - (c) United Nations Orientals and Koreans to receive a restorative ration of 2400 calories for those over 12 and 1600 calories for those under 12 years of age.
- (2) Investigated radio broadcast and newspaper reports on deaths from starvation in large cities. It was found that the data for the reports were obtained by Japanese newspaper reporters going to various district police headquarters and receiving a statement there as to the number of deaths from "starvation" in the particular areas. It was established that the diagnoses were made by a physician assigned to police headquarters on the basis of an inspection of the bodies and not on post mortem study as it is known in the United States.
  - (3) A conference was held by Major Moolton and Major Corlette with the Tokyo Metropolitan Health Office to check on previous arrangements made for carrying out autopsies on all dead bodies found in the Tokyo area in whom a nutritional or communicable disease cause of death was suspected. It was found the plan was not yet in effect due to administrative difficulties but assurances were given that it would be in operation on or before 24 November. Weekly reports will be submitted to this office.
  - (4) Prepared and submitted to the Chief of Section a proposed directive to the Japanese Government for the establishment of nutrition survey groups to gather factual information of the nutritional status and actual food consumption of Japanese civilians.
- k. The Port Quarantine Officer was in the field the entire week with a representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. A detailed report will be submitted upon his return to the office.
  - l. The epidemiologist, Major Phillip E. H. Bourland, reported for duty on 22 November.
  - a. A memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 632(17 Nov 45) PH subject: Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals, directs that the supervisory authority of Army and Navy hospitals be transferred to civilian agencies of the Japanese government and prohibits the limiting of use of those facilities to ex-army and navy personnel. This supplements directive AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH,



subject: Relief Board for Veterans, which transferred that to a civilian agency of the Japanese government.

#### 4. Supply

a. In response to a request for blanket authority to release Army stocks of supplies to civilian agencies for use in V.D. Control, advice was given that approval of this Headquarters would have to be obtained in each instance.

b. Military commanders were advised the status of all supplies due in for typhus control.

c. A warehouse of Japanese military medical supplies at Tachi-Kawa Air-strip containing many microscopes was being turned back to the Japanese. Arrangements were made to take the microscopes to the 29th Medical Depot to insure safekeeping and careful inventory and so make it possible to supervise proper distribution.

d. Information from various sources is that approximately 50% of the medicine producing capacity of Japan was destroyed. The remaining 50% was working at only 20% capacity because of lack of supplies, materials, labor and fuel. An unofficial report (to Economics and Scientific Section) now shows that of 643 medicine factories, 470 (73%) are working at less than 50% capacity; 16 (2%) are working at over 50% capacity and 157 (25%) are not in operation at all.

e. Reports received indicate the Eighth Army is now rapidly concentrating Japanese military narcotic stocks at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. In addition, over thirteen tons of narcotics, type not given, were taken into custody by 97th Division in Nagano Prefecture. In the Sixth Army Area, the superintendent of Osaka Hygienic Laboratory has been ordered to concentrate crude and semi-processed narcotics for seizure by the Sixth Army.

f. Instructions were issued for the Eighth Army to seize all narcotics, including approximately 230 pounds of finished morphine hydro-chloride, at Hosi Medicine Manufacturing Company, Tokyo.

g. Some Japanese Military narcotics were released in Aomori Prefecture for emergency use at a civilian hospital.

#### 5. Veterinary Affairs.

##### a. Personnel:

- (1) The following Veterinary Corps Officers, assigned to GHQ, AFPAC, (Adv) have reported for duty:

Captain G. O. Halpin	0-17153299
1st Lt. R. W. Finch	0-1765522
1st Lt. W. D. Carroll	0-1765792
1st Lt. A. T. Zancanella	0-929635
1st Lt. J. G. Woodcock	0-932386

##### b. General:



b. General:

- (1) Colonel Oness H. Dixon, Chief of Veterinary Affairs, departed for Kyoto on the 20th of November for the following purposes:
  - (a) Survey of Japanese Veterinary Affairs.
  - (b) Liaison with Sixth Army.
  - (c) Attendance at a conference of Japanese Prefectural Veterinary Officials from the southern half of Japan.

c. Reports from the Japanese:

- (1) Weekly report of communicable animal diseases (for week 16-22 Nov):

This report shows anthrax in cattle in Hyogo, Totteri, and Wakayama prefectures; hog cholera and swine plague in Fukushima, the latter also in Iwate; one case of swine erysipelas in Saitama; and white diarrhea of chicks in Hyogo, Totteri, and Iwate prefectures.
- (2) A list of Animal Quarantine Stations in Japan, covering inspection of livestock meat, bone and bone meal, hides, wool, and hair. There are twelve such stations.
- (3) "Statistical Map of Animals Attacked by Infectious Diseases" during the year 1944 - This chart shows graphically the location and severity of the ten most important infectious diseases during 1944, as well as the locations of the twelve Animal Quarantine Stations.

6. Dental Affairs.

Negative Report.

7. Nursing Affairs.

a. Report from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, re: Public Health Nursing Program of Training Center in Seoul.

- (1) Methods used in organizing course and plans to be followed along with curriculum to be used for the six week course. Copy of curriculum and plans is attached hereto as an annex.
- (2) Request from Chief, Nursing Affairs, Korea, asking for at least 8 Public Health Trained Nurses for the provinces of Korea. Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, brought back from Korea authorization for three civilian nurses. These have been requested for XXIV Corps Headquarters and will be requisitioned.

- (3) Report from Lt. Colonel Brewer on the nursing situation in Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture. Report included the number of nurses working in hospitals and consultation officers (137); the number of nurses in training at present time; registered midwives; number who passed examination. Also subjects studied by nurses and midwives. Lt. Colonel Brewer states that the Public Health Program in this Prefecture is entirely inadequate and he has recommended that a well trained Medical Officer (P.H.) be assigned to the Military Government Section to work out a health program.

8. Legal.

No report.

9. Miscellaneous.

a. The following directives to the Imperial Japanese Government originated in this Section:

- (1) Violation of Directive Prohibiting Manufacture of Narcotics, AG 441.1 (12 Nov 45) PH.
- (2) Relief Board for Veterans, AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH.
- (3) Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals, AG 632 (17 Nov 45) PH.

b. The following information or instructions were furnished as indicated from this Section:

- (1) To Commanding General, Sixth and Eighth Armies, and XXIV Corps requesting Public Health and Welfare Military Government Personnel status reports.
- (2) To the Surgeon, Eighth Army regarding typhus control in Hokkaido.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS, *for*  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

1 Inclosure: Annex to Nursing Affairs.



ANNEX

ORGANIZATION AND PLAN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH  
NURSING IN KOREA

1. Following is an account of how the 6-weeks' Public Health Nursing course was organized and the curriculum being used:

- a. Publicity through newspaper, radio and personal visits to leading hospitals.
- b. Interview of each applicant and qualifications recorded.
- c. Planning of curriculum, outline of courses, and number of details worked out after consultations with Section Chiefs and Korean Medical and Seoul University personnel.
- d. Organization of city maternal and infant Health Center as practice center and field. Field program outlined, standing orders, bag contents, records and uniforms planned and now under procurement and organization.
- e. Consultations with Korean and Military Government, Presidents of Seoul University and Bureau of Education officers, particularly Medical Education officer in regard to establishment of this course. It is to be made a department in the University (Dep't of P.H.N.).
- f. So far, 18 candidates have been interviewed and two will come from In-Chau.
- g. On 10 November 1945, each candidate will have an physical exam-~~ination~~ and be measured for uniforms.
- h. Participants in instruction will be:
  - (1) Mrs. Whang, Instructor in P.H.N.
  - (2) Drs. (Korean) at Seoul Universities.
  - (3) Miss Kine, P.H.N. at City Clinic (will teach in the field).

The course will continue for 6 weeks. At its completion, 10 of these graduates will form the nucleus of the (Seoul) City Health Department. The two nurses from In-Chau will return there. The others will form a part of public health teams (Korean) to work in the other provinces. Its success will determine the continuance and possibly the lengthening of the program.

The following curriculum will be utilized:

	HOURS
P.H.N. Principles	25
Nutrition and Dietetics	10
Statistics	5
Maternal Hygiene	15
Infant Hygiene	20
Mental Hygiene	6
Tuberculosis	10
Venereal Diseases	6
Sanitation	6
School Nursing	10
Industrial Hygiene	10
Family Health Work	5
English	10
Communicable Diseases	<u>10</u>
Theory	148 hours
Practice	140 hours

2. Practical (P.H.N.) Program (140 hours):

a. Orientation.

Tour of center: introduction to other workers.

b. Conference on records, scope of work.

c. Introduction to bag; bag technique practice.

d. Review of standing orders for P.H.N.

e. Work in Center.

(1) Assist exam. of ante--partum, post-partum mothers, babies.

(2) Immunization of babies.

(3) Milk station; Demonstration of making formula, etc.

(4) Health talks to mothers regarding pregnancy, infant care.

f. Follow up Health Center patients into home.

(1) Demonstration visit made initially by Miss. Kim.

Observation at Tuberculosis and V.D. Hospital clinics.



### 3. Bag Technique:

- a. If possible, carry some newspaper with the bag. It may not be available in the home.
- b. Always place bag on newspaper on a high surface so that children and curious onlookers may not readily get into it.
- c. Take out soap, towel, handbrush, ask family for some water, and scrub your hands well. Leave these materials on the newspaper.
- d. With clean hands, take out your apron, and put it on.
- e. Take out any other necessary materials and close the bag.
- f. Proceed with the visit.
- g. When visit is completed, wash and dry all equipment used and replace in the bag.
- h. Wash hands well with soap and remove apron.
- i. Replace into bag, the apron and all materials used.
- j. In case of communicable disease, do not put the apron back into the bag. Wrap it separately in paper and carry it outside of bag to Center where it must be boiled.

### 4. Regulations regarding P.H.N. uniforms:

- a. Each nurse will be given material (10 yds), thread, and buttons for 2 uniforms and bandanas for hair, and white material (2 yds) for collar and cuffs.
- b. The uniform will be gray, washable material with white collar and cuffs, and turban made of same gray material.
- c. Uniforms will be made by tailor.
- d. Uniforms will be kept clean and neat at all times.
- e. On duty, while at work in health centers, clinics, or in making home visits, public health nurses will be in complete uniform at all times.
- f. White armbands will be worn on left sleeve with words in English and Korean "Public Health Nurse". (Or possibly to have this put upon each bag. Not yet decided).
- g. Uniforms will remain the property of the nurse as long as she is engaged in some phase of public health nursing in Korea.

## 5. Regulations Regarding Bag.

a. The practice center (City Maternal and Infant Health Center) will have 15 public health nurses bags completely equipped with basic first-aid, teaching and demonstration materials.

b. These bags will be kept clean and the equipment complete and in good condition at all times by the nurses using them.

c. They must not be taken to the nurses own homes except in emergency, but will be kept at the Center.

d. Expendable materials will be replaced by the city Health Department for whom the students will work during their training period.